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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/684,945	10/14/2003	Jeffrey P. Buschmann	03-1-529	3664
7590	06/14/2005		EXAMINER	
OSRAM SYLVANIA Inc. 100 Endicott Street Danvers, MA 01923			SEMBER, THOMAS M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2875	
			DATE MAILED: 06/14/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

AK

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/684,945	BUSCHMANN ET AL.	
	Examiner Thomas M. Sember	Art Unit 2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 October 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 4-8 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasumoto et al in view of O'Connell et al. Regarding claims 1-2, 4-5 and 11, Yasumoto et al discloses the claimed invention except for the teaching of the mechanical coupling coupled to the base end for electrical coupling of the electrical leads of the lamp capsule and mechanical support of the reflector lamp.

Yasumoto et al discloses a reflective shell 32 having a base end, a wall defining a cavity surrounding an axis extending towards a field to be illuminated, the wall having an edge encircling and thereby defining a light opening 42 leading from the defined cavity generally towards the field to be illuminated. An electric lamp capsule 2 located in the defined cavity, the capsule having electric leads extending through the base end for electrical connection; a lens 4 is sealed to the shell to cover the light opening and enclose the lamp capsule in the defined cavity, the lens having a domed structure with a maximum (outer)axial height greater than one half the maximum (outer) transverse radius (see column 5, lines 16-32).

O'Connell et al (see figure 2) teaches a lamp capsule 12 and electrical and mechanical coupling coupled to the base end for electrical coupling of the electrical leads of the lamp capsule and mechanical support of the reflector lamp.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the lamp capsule and electrical coupling of O'Connell et al for the capsule and coupling of Yasumoto et al in order to provide an effectively efficient means for quickly disconnecting the light source to a lamp socket.

Regarding claim 2, the lens of Yasumoto et al is approximately hemispherical.

Regarding claim 4, the lens of Yasumoto et al is clear.

Regarding claim 5, the lens of Yasumoto et al is translucent (diffuse light).

Regarding claim 11, as broadly claimed the axial distance from the base end to the edge is approximately equal to a standard interior axial distance from a socket to a fixture opening, whereby the domed lens extends substantially beyond the fixture opening.

Regarding claims 6-7, Yasumoto et al in view of O'Connell as applied in claims 1-2, 4-5 and 11 discloses the claimed invention except for a plurality of facets on a lens in order to refract light. O'Connell et al teaches a lens with a plurality of facets. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the lens of Yasumoto et al to include facets as taught by O'Connell et al in order to efficiently diffuse and refract light to the surroundings.

Regarding claim 8, Yasumoto et al in view of O'Connell as applied in claims 1-2, 4-5 and 11 discloses the claimed invention except for the reflector being parabolic in

shape. O'Connell et al teaches a parabolic reflector 14. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the reflector of Yasumoto et al to include a parabolic shape as taught by O'Connell et al in order to efficiently reflect light to the surroundings

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasumoto et al in view of O'Connell et al as applied in claims 1-2, 4-5 and 11 further in view of Schwaller et al. Yasumoto et al in view of O'Connell et al as applied in claims 1-2, 4-5 and 11 discloses the claimed invention except for the teaching of an elliptical reflector. Schwaller et al teaches a elliptical reflector 2. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the reflector of Yasumoto et al to include a elliptical shape as taught by Schwaller et al in order to efficiently reflect light to the surroundings.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 3 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasumoto et al in view of O'Connell et al as applied in claims 1-2, 4-5 and 11 further in view of Leadford et al. Yasumoto et al in view of O'Connell et al as applied in claims 1-2, 4-5 and 11 discloses the claimed invention except for the teaching of a partially metalized reflector surface or a reflective surface with facets. Leadford et al teaches a metal faceted reflector 18. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the reflector of Yasumoto et al to include a faceted metalized reflective surface as taught by Leadford et al in order to efficiently reflect light to the surroundings

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Subisak et al, Dobler et al and Sayers et al disclose lamp assemblies which are similar to applicant's invention.

Art Unit: 2875

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas M. Sember whose telephone number is 571-272-2381. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8 A.M- 5.30 p.m. first Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on 703-305-4939. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Thomas M Sember
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2875
